

Potential Harmful Side Effects

The following medicines should be used with caution in patients with decreased kidney function because of an increased risk of serious side effects. If used, the dosage also needs to be adjusted by your doctor.

Note: this is only a partial list.

Actonel®: risedronate

Colchicine

Diabeta® or Micronase®: glyburide
glipizide is preferred unless severe liver disease is present

Fosamax®: alendronate

Glucotrol®: glipizide

Mylanta® or Maalox®: magnesium and aluminum containing antacids

Valium®: diazepam

Zyloprim®: allopurinol

The following medications should not be used in patients with decreased kidney function because of an increased risk of serious side effects. If used, the dosage also needs to be adjusted by your doctor.

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Diamox®: acetazolamide

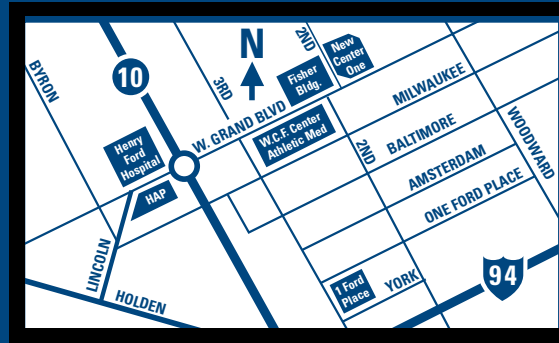
Glucophage®: metformin

Lamisil®: terbinafine

Macrochantin®: nitrofurantoin

Skelaxin®: metaxalone

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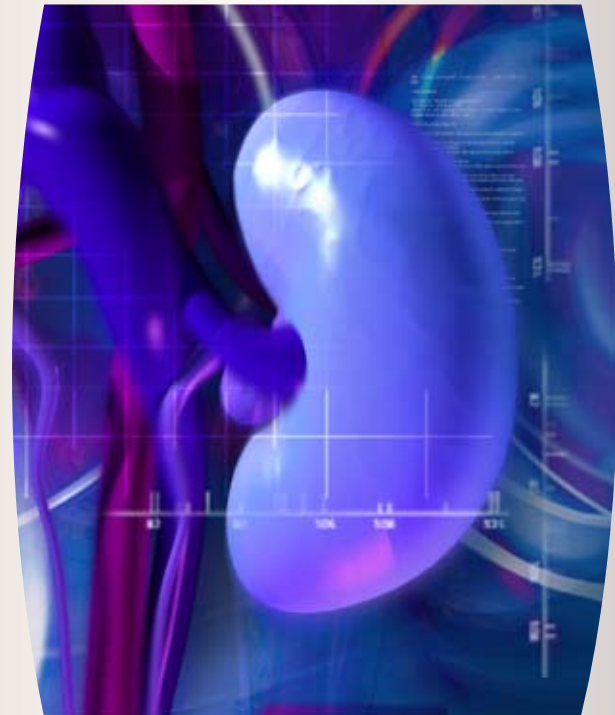
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Medication Precautions
for Patients with

Decreased Kidney Function



Potentially Toxic Medications

The following medications may be toxic to the kidney and cause temporary or permanent worsening of kidney function.

Patients with kidney disease or decreased kidney function should speak with their doctor about possible damage to their kidney before taking the medicines listed here. There may be times that the benefit of the medicine outweighs the risk, (for example, a cardiac catheterization is needed despite the risk that the iodine dye that is used may damage the kidney). In those cases, there may be ways to reduce the risk such as giving intravenous fluids or other medicines that protect the kidney from damage.

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Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including:

Alleve®: naproxen

and other over the counter and prescription products

Celebrex®: celecoxib

Indocin®: indomethacin

Motrin®, Advil®, Nuprin®: ibuprofen

and other over the counter and prescription products

Daypro®: oxaprozin

Feldene®: piroxicam

Skelaxin®: nabumetone

Voltaren®: diclofenac

Other drugs:

Contrast/Iodine dyes *used in cardiac catheterization, CT scan, angiography*

Crixivan®: indinavir

Eskalith®/Lithobid®: lithium

Chinese Herbs some herbal or homeopathic remedies can cause kidney damage. Talk with your doctor or pharmacist before taking any such product.

Fleet® Phospho Soda/Visicol® *used as a bowel cleanser for certain tests*

Sulfa antibiotics including Bactrim®, Septra®, Cotrimazole, trimethoprim with sulfamethoxazole. *Trimethoprim alone can be used*

Zovirax®: acyclovir

Medications That Need Dose Adjustments

The following common medications are not harmful to the kidney, but the dose needs to be decreased in patients with decreased kidney function.

Patients with decreased kidney function should check with their doctor or pharmacist to see if the dosage has been adjusted for their kidney function.

Note: this is only a partial list

Antibiotics

Amoxil®: amoxicillin or trimox

Ampicillin

Augmentin®: amoxicillin / clavulanate

Bactrim® / Septra®: trimethoprim with sulfamethoxazole, if used

Biaxin®: clarithromycin

Ceftin®: cefuroxime

Cefzil®: cefprozil

Cipro®: ciprofloxacin

Dynacin® or Minocin®: minocycline

Note: Doxycycline can be used

Floxin®: ofloxacin

Keflex®: cephalexin

Levaquin®: levofloxacin

Tetracycline

Veetids®: penicillin

Antifungal drugs

Diflucan®: fluconazole

Sporanox®: itraconazole

Antiviral drugs

Cytovene: ganciclovir

Rebetol®: ribavirin

Symmetrel®: amantadine

Tamiflu®: oseltamivir

Valcyte: valganciclovir

Valtrex®: valacyclovir

Zovirax®: acyclovir, if used

Drugs used for GERD (acid reflux), ulcers or other gastrointestinal problems

Axid®: nizatidine

Pepcid®: famotidine

Reglan®: metoclopramide

Tagamet®: cimetidine

Zantac®: ranitidine

Other drugs

Atarax®: hydroxyzine

Lanoxin®: digoxin

Lopid®: gemfibrozil

Lyrica®: pregabalin

Neurontin®: gabapentin

Tricor®: fenofibrate

Ultram®: tramadol